

two representatives, as is the case with Delaware. But it was never thought that in such case, he should have this extraordinary privilege. Here the county of Jefferson is amply represented; it is represented by able and eloquent gentlemen, and notwithstanding this, it is feared that Louisville will be deprived of her proper share of weight in this Convention—by having one of her representatives elected to preside over the body. Unless Louisville claims to do the whole business of the Convention, I think she has no cause to complain of being deprived of the services of one of her representatives. There are many able and eloquent gentlemen as here from that city and county. It is not only the privilege of coming down from the chair and originating and debating propositions that I object to, but there is a great deal in the discretion that may be exercised in calling to the chair a delegate of equal talents with himself. I do not say that the President would act improperly, but I want to be governed by that invaluable rule, "lead not a man into temptation." I want, not only purity, but to be above suspicion. It is said by the gentleman from Jefferson, I believe, that although the President participated in the debate he would not go back and decide upon that subject that had been debated. But it appears to me that under the rule which we are about to adopt, when a vote is taken which is a doubtful one, when it is claimed by both parties, the President will be very apt to lean in favor of the proposition for which he has least objection. I think it is very probable that the President will think the majority always on his side. Human nature is a little frail, and those who have gone before us have always acted upon the principle that it is better to guard against the influence that may be exercised by a presiding officer by being present, than to participate in debate. Take your presiding officer from his station, and he will not have time to study Jefferson's Manual, which it is so difficult to understand. I doubt very much whether it has been read this week, by any one in this Convention. I want the President to discharge the duties of the chair instead of being employed in drawing up propositions and debating them. I do not think the President desires any such privilege. It would be placing him in a position in which his usefulness would be destroyed.

Mr. MERIWETHER. If the occupant of the Chair should exercise the privilege he need not exercise it. The rule does not make it obligatory upon him to do so, and by omitting to claim the privilege he will avoid all the difficulty which the gentleman suggests. The same argument was made by the gentleman in committee. I had no particular preference on the subject, but a large majority of the Convention instructed me to report that provision in the rules.

If the President, as the gentleman supposes, after discussing a proposition, will return to the Chair and decide the question incorrectly, may he not so decide without the privilege of discussing it? He will, doubtless be criticised on one side or the other of every proposition that is submitted here, and if he could be prompted to an incorrect course of action in the one case, could he not as well pursue that course without having participated in the discussion as after having done so? Does not the gentleman wish to obtain light upon any subject which is brought forward for discussion? Then why not receive from the presiding officer the benefit of his judgment as well as from every other member of this body? I have no doubt that it would be acceptable to at least a majority of us.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I shall vote for this amendment in order to make the first time when the proper and uniform course in all deliberative bodies. Almost the entire business in committee of the whole is matter of debate, and in that we should have the benefit of the assistance of the presiding officer. But I think that in forming rules for this house we should follow established usages, and that the presiding officer should not be permitted to originate business. Surely it could never be desired to bring the presiding officer into personal collision with the members of the body. I think we had better pursue the beaten track; it is always the safe course.

Mr. DAVIS. I will not vote for this amendment. I consider this to be an innovation, and I consider with the gentleman from Madison, that there are strong reasons why the innovation should not be adopted.

Mr. McHENRY called for a division of the question and the amendment was put to the vote. He said, I do not desire to debate this question. I will only make the suggestion, that I do not believe the gentleman need apprehend any such impropriety of conduct on the part of our presiding officer as has been suggested.

There has been a disposition of party feeling in this body hitherto, except in the election of a President, but I caution the majority, that this grant of additional power to the President may give rise to a suspicion that they are willing to promote party purposes.

Mr. McHENRY. Barely one suggestion and it is, that the majority here have not yet chosen guardians over them.

Mr. PRESIDENT. Before proceeding to put the question, I will remark that I did not know that this proposition was to be made until it was announced to the House this morning. I stand by the Convention to be excused from voting upon it.

Mr. McHENRY. I will only remark that, I did not know that you had any such knowledge. I did not mean to insinuate any such thing.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and were yeas, 32, nays, 41. So that the amendment was adopted.

The 7th rule was amended on the motion of Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, by substituting the word "plurality," for the word "majority." So that a plurality of votes in the Convention may appoint committees.

The 8th rule was passed without amendment.

The 9th rule was amended on the suggestion of Mr. Meriwether, by the substitution of the words "presiding officer," for the word "President," so that a gentleman appointed to preside in the absence of the President might have power to clear the galleries in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct.

The 10th rule was passed without amendment.

The 11th rule which provides for the appointment of standing committees on the various articles of the Constitution, was then read for consideration.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. This rule must be regarded, I suppose, as a division of the labor of this body among the committees enumerated here. Therefore it becomes a matter of some importance, before we adopt it, to consider what its effect and operation will be. We have a hundred members in the Convention, and it is proposed that there be eleven committees, consisting of nine members each. Nine times eleven amounts to ninety-nine, which will comprehend every member of the Convention, exclusive of our President. If every article of the old Constitution is to be the subject matter of alterations, it appears to me that the division of labor here proposed is very unequal. There have been several suggestions regarding the proper division of the labor which is to be performed by us, and it is possible that the one which the committee have recommended is the best. I do not think so, however, and I will endeavor to point out a few reasons why I do not think so. I do not suppose it is a matter of very great consequence to members of this body, to be upon a committee for remodeling or amending that which requires no amendment, where there is nothing for the committee to do, except to transcribe and report the provisions assigned to them precisely as they stand already. Such, I apprehend, will be the case in regard to the bill of rights. I doubt whether there is any disposition on the part of the Convention, to make any alteration in that so far as the crossing of a T, or the dotting of an i. The committee then, to which that portion of the Constitution will be assigned, will have nothing to do; whilst others, to which more important alterations to make in the parts assigned them.

The partition of labor then, by this method, will be very unequal. It was not without attention to the provisions of the Constitution, that I attempted to partition the labor according to the partition of the various articles of the government, regarding which our judgments have been and will continue to be divided. But

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 6, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

A meeting of the citizens of Scott county was held at the Court House in Georgetown, on the 26th ult. for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the great Railroad Convention at St. Louis and Memphis.

Resolutions earnestly recommending a vigorous prosecution of the great enterprise, and declaring it to be the duty of Congress, at its next session, to provide for the immediate survey and location of the most practicable, cheap and convenient route for the road.

The following named gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Conventions:—Col. Thomas H. Bradford, Dr. W. B. Keene, Dr. W. C. Webb, Robert P. Rankin, Col. M. V. Thomson, R. W. Keene, S. F. Gano, John B. Wiley, Junius R. Ward, Victor M. Flournoy, Thornton F. Johnson, William Applegate, George W. Johnson, Andrew Harper, Basil Duke, Dr. W. G. Offutt, Richard M. Johnson, Jr., John F. Warren, Gen. T. C. Flournoy, Dr. John R. Desha, Charles Buford, J. M. Shepard, B. D. Hammon.

We are gratified to see that this important work is beginning to command the attention of the people of the Mississippi Valley. The estimated probable cost of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, is an inconsiderable sum when contrasted with the mines of wealth it opens to the American Nation. Connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans with a line of Railroad, and the carrying trade of the world must fall into our hands—give our people that, and the energy and enterprise of Yankee-dom will very soon discover mines more valuable by far, than the richest places of Feather river.

We trust our own townspeople feel sufficient interest in the subject, to appoint delegates to these Conventions. Let us follow the example of our Scott county friends, and encourage those who are patriotically devoting their time and money in aid of the enterprise, by our presence and counsel.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD. Some weeks since we noticed a rumor that the stock in this road not taken on the first of September, had been subscribed for by the agent of some eastern capitalists. This rumor was discredited, and we published a statement correcting the rumor.

We are glad to find, however, in the Covington Journal of October 3d, the following paragraph, of the truth of which we suppose there can be no doubt:

"The Stock in the Lexington and Covington Railroad is all taken, and the road will now, without fail, be finished at an early date."

This important road once completed, and we venture the prediction, that the fertile lands of the Licking Valley will become the most valuable lands in the State, and many that are now in a state of nature, uncultivated and almost unapproachable from any of the main thoroughfares of the State, will soon receive a thrifty and industrious population. Some of the finest lands in the State are locked out from the commercial world by the mountains and ridges lying between the Covington road on the one hand, and the Maysville road on the other hand. Pierce these rich valleys, and the dark, almost trackless forest will speedily melt away. We sincerely hope that we are not again mistaken in the fact given above. We hope the road may be speedily made. Though we have no personal interest in the matter, beyond that which every citizen has in the advancement of the State in wealth and prosperity, we personally know and admire many of the hardy and industrious people who live along the line of the proposed road. They are cut off from market, and their energies are cramped. We want to see a market opened to them, that they, like those of our people who are more fortunately situated, may be able to command a good market and a fair price for the products of their labor.

Members of the Convention desiring copies of the debates in the New York Constitutional Convention, can procure them by leaving their names with the Clerk of the Commonwealth office.

An Irishman named John Haley died of Cholera at Mrs. Nancy Innis in Fayette county, on Thursday last.

A. W. Babbitt, Esq., elected to represent the interests of the Mormons at the Salt Lake, in Congress, informs the editors of the St. Louis Union, that the graves, with which, according to letters heretofore published, it has been represented the whole route of the California emigrants was strewn, are, in most cases, the graves of the surplus provisions, which according to the usual custom of the mountaineers, have been buried. Dr. White, of St. Louis, buried his medicines in that way.

Prof. Thos. D. Mitchell, formerly of Lexington, has accepted the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of the State of Missouri.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE.—Many of the papers are exulting over the manufacture of American Champagne as if it was a great novelty. They do not seem to be aware of the fact that for years there have been quantities of a native fluid, nicely prepared in this country, which, when bottled, corked, wired, covered with tin foil and marked with a French label, passed for very fair champagne. As to its origin, Jersey apple trees could probably tell more about that than the native grape-vines.—*Magellan's Eagle.*

Maurice, a negro man belonging to the estate of John Standiford, deceased, was killed in Centerville, on Saturday evening, by Mr. Edmund Jones, of that place. Mr. J. states that he shot with a pistol, in self-defence. No white person witnessed it. Mr. J. has been held to bail, for trial at the next term of our Circuit Court.—*Paris Citizen.*

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The citizens of Madison county, at the sale of the property of Cyrus Turner, dec'd., on the 21st of September, purchased one of the finest and best fattened bullocks ever fed in Kentucky, and have appointed a committee of three of her prominent citizens to present the bullock to Governor Crittenden, at his residence in Frankfort, in the name, and on behalf of the citizens of the county, in token of their regard for him as a citizen, and of their high estimate of his services to the State and Nation. The bullock cost one hundred dollars, and it is supposed will weigh 2,000 pounds.

FRANKFORT PAPERS.—From the present time until the Convention concludes its labors, these papers will be looked to with intense interest by the great mass of the free and intelligent voters of the State. It is the only source from which they may expect to receive full and accurate details of the proceedings of that body. Their columns will contain a fund of political information of immense value to the people, and it seems to us, that no thinking man, who feels at all interested in the public policy to be pursued in this State, should be without Commonwealth or the Yeoman at least during the session of the Convention. We will take pleasure in forwarding the names of subscribers to either, when the cash accompanies the names. The reports in the Commonwealth and Yeoman, owing to arrangements made by the respective proprietors of those sheets, will be precisely the same.

The delegates to the Convention, it strikes us, could not do better than to disseminate these papers broadcast among their constituents. Such a fund of valuable information, as they will furnish, has not been presented to the people of Kentucky for fifty years; and such another opportunity of enlightening them upon topics of such vital importance to their political welfare, may not again present itself in the same period of time.

The Daily Commonwealth, the first number of which appeared on Tuesday, will contain full and accurate reports of the daily proceedings of the Convention and of the Legislature. It is eminently worthy of the patronage of those who wish to keep up (as who does not) with the action of those bodies—especially the latter. How many names shall we send down as subscribers for this valuable journal, by the next mail?

Georgetown Herald.

We learn from the Pittsburgh American that during the past week a trial has been made in that city of a newly invented cannon for the purpose of testing its advantages over guns cast in the usual way. The experiment resulted in favor of the new gun, which exploded only at the 25th round, while the other, with precisely the same charge and the same strength of reinforcement, exploded at the 5th round. The inventor of the new piece is Lieut. ROMAN, of the U. S. Army, and his improvement consists in casting the cannon hollow instead of solid as heretofore, the "core" being prepared so as to enclose a continuous current of cold water, which by a steady flow during the process of cooling, chills and thereby increases the density and consequently the strength of the metal.

A smoke-consuming stove has been invented by Mr. James Coles, of Cincinnati. The invention is based upon the principle that the continued introduction of cold air coming in contact with the heated smoke, produces combustion.

Mr. Freeman writes to the Picayune from San Francisco, under date of August 22d, that some of the emigrants from Independence had arrived there, and a large number at Sacramento City. Some four thousand were within a few days' march of the Sacramento mines.

Telegraphed for the Louisville Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

St. Johns, Oct. 4.

The Canada arrived at Halifax at a quarter past 9 yesterday, making the passage in less than ten days. Her passengers consisted of 1,200 persons. The influence of Russia and Austria has been exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian Chieftains who have taken refuge in Turkey; but letters from Constantinople state that this has been positively refused.

ENGLAND.—The Republic of Greece has proceeded to Naples; his reception was of the most striking and popular character. He will not go to Rome for the present. The cholera is committing severe ravages at Trieste.

ENGLAND.—The weather has been wet in England but not so materially as to affect the crops. The late drenching and heavy rain, however, has been checked and a slight advance has taken place. The unfavorable reports of the potato disease caused a reaction. A favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera throughout England, and the cases have declined one half since the commencement. 13,000 persons have sailed away from London.

IRELAND.—The potato disease is beyond doubt extending into several districts, though it has not yet become general.

FRANCE.—A good deal of attention is directed to the Neapolitan Council of the Clergy, which has just assembled in Paris. Almost all the Bishops and distinguished clergy in France are assisting at the Council. The cholera has permanently diminished at Paris. The conspirators of June are to be tried at Versailles on the 10th of October.

GERMANY.—Papers received this morning announced the resignation of the Prussian Ministry, "en masse," after a night's deliberation. The King accepted their resignation and gave instructions for the formation of another cabinet. The circumstance which led to the result has not been ascertained.

TRIPOLI.—Honor to Abdel Mechi! Honor to the Turkish Ministry! They have nobly done their duty and refused to become panders to the vindictive blood thirstiness of Joseph. The garri of Comorn is well provisioned, with 30,000 men in a state of complete discipline. The officers held a meeting and resolved by a large majority not to surrender. According to the Vienna journals 30,000 men are to besiege Comorn, and the bombardment was to commence on the 13th.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrians occupied a greater part of the island without resistance, but a part of the Hungarians were strongly entrenched behind the Portici. It was expected that the Austrians would be driven from the island. It was rumored at Vienna that Ben had fallen into the hands of the Russians. Hungarian officers had been put to death, some by hanging at Arad and Temevar. Nicholas, the Russian Ambassador at the Porte, demanded the execution of the Hungarians. Russia, however, declined to do so. De Revel, Messinas, and their companions. A Russian General had arrived at Constantinople, whose mission was to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demand of Austria. The Consul replied that the Turkish Government had resolved not to surrender. On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up let the consequences be what they might. We trust, says a leading London paper, "that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and trust that every assistance to support the independence of the Sultan against the attacks of Russia and vassal Austria."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE TO THE LONDON NEWS.—Petersburg surrendered to the Imperial troops on the 5th ult. A part of the Magyars decided to still hold out, but a majority overruled them.

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.—The Louisville Morning Courier will be furnished to Members of the Convention, and others, for any length of time, at the rate of 50 cents per month. Subscriptions received by H. M. McCARTY, at the Shields House. Oct. 6.

MARRIED.
In South Frankfort, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Geo. W. Brush, ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, Esq., to Miss ELLA GRAY, daughter of Joseph Gray.

Extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth will be furnished at the Counting Room of this Office, at 2 cents per copy.
Copies of the Weekly Commonwealth will be furnished at 4 cents per copy.

Important Information.

SHIRES,
125 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati.
CONTINUES to manufacture all kinds of TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON and JAPANESE WARE and all other articles equal if not superior to any in the United States.

A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c., &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. Undertake the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newell's Improved, Ornamental Useful Articles of almost every description.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

Fine Cigars.
HABANOS, Cuba Principe, Payaso, Star Principe, EL Leon De Oro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine.
PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849.—857

Fine Tobacco.
FERGUSON'S Extra fine Bacco, Vienna Cheering Tobacco; Goodwill's fine cut Patent Cheering Tobacco; Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine.
PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849.—857

CITY STOVE STORE,
No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O.
FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,
Respectfully invite attention to their large assortment of
STOVES, GRATES, &c.
Comprising the "Zurker," "Model Air Tight," "Premium Cooking Stoves," "Fancy Air Tight Parlor Stoves," "Heating Stoves in great variety," at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

STEAM SPICE MILLS.
HARRISON & EATON,
Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, opposite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, v.
CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted pure—
PEPPER, GINGER,
CLOVES, MUSTARD,
ALLSPICE, Genuine African Cayenne,
CINNAMON, &c.
The above articles may be had in bulk or put up in Pack ages suited to the RETAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled.

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE,
Ground RICE, Roasted PEANUTS,
African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers for order, for West India Grocers, and warranted pure.
Hotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Call and pay for MUSTARD SEED.
P. HARRISON & EATON, Sprague & Whitman; Burrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; G. W. Foster; Minor, Andrews & Co.; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, and FINE ARTS, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hand made to order at short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enamelled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, and Wrapping Papers; Envelopes; Stationery; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Colored Boards; Globes; Celestial and Terrestrial; Orreries; Tellurian Machines; Sundials; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
GEORGE COX,
71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,
WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,
N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati.
PILOT BISCUIT, Water Crackers,
Butter Crackers, Graham Crackers,
Soda Crackers, Sugar Crackers, &c., &c.
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.,
Cincinnati, October 4.—d

CHARLES MULLER,
IMPORTER OF
Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, &c.
AND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut Street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30 Platt Street, New York.
Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND,
Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor,
No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.
BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Missouri and Kentucky of choice and superior TOBACCOES lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from 1,000 to 5,000 Packages, of the following styles:
VIRGINIA, MISSOURI, KENTUCKY,
5 Lb. 10 Lb. 12 Lb. 15 Lb. 20 Lb. 25 Lb. 30 Lb. 35 Lb. 40 Lb. 45 Lb. 50 Lb. 60 Lb. 70 Lb. 80 Lb. 90 Lb. 100 Lb. 120 Lb. 150 Lb. 200 Lb. 250 Lb. 300 Lb. 350 Lb. 400 Lb. 450 Lb. 500 Lb. 600 Lb. 700 Lb. 800 Lb. 900 Lb. 1000 Lb. 1200 Lb. 1500 Lb. 2000 Lb. 2500 Lb. 3000 Lb. 3500 Lb. 4000 Lb. 4500 Lb. 5000 Lb. 6000 Lb. 7000 Lb. 8000 Lb. 9000 Lb. 10000 Lb. 12000 Lb. 15000 Lb. 20000 Lb. 25000 Lb. 30000 Lb. 35000 Lb. 40000 Lb. 45000 Lb. 50000 Lb. 60000 Lb. 70000 Lb. 80000 Lb. 90000 Lb. 100000 Lb. 120000 Lb. 150000 Lb. 200000 Lb. 250000 Lb. 300000 Lb. 350000 Lb. 400000 Lb. 450000 Lb. 500000 Lb. 600000 Lb. 700000 Lb. 800000 Lb. 900000 Lb. 1000000 Lb. 1200000 Lb. 1500000 Lb. 2000000 Lb. 2500000 Lb. 3000000 Lb. 3500000 Lb. 4000000 Lb. 4500000 Lb. 5000000 Lb. 6000000 Lb. 7000000 Lb. 8000000 Lb. 9000000 Lb. 10000000 Lb. 12000000 Lb. 15000000 Lb. 20000000 Lb. 25000000 Lb. 30000000 Lb. 35000000 Lb. 40000000 Lb. 45000000 Lb. 50000000 Lb. 60000000 Lb. 70000000 Lb. 80000000 Lb. 90000000 Lb. 100000000 Lb. 120000000 Lb. 150000000 Lb. 200000000 Lb. 250000000 Lb. 300000000 Lb. 350000000 Lb. 400000000 Lb. 450000000 Lb. 500000000 Lb. 600000000 Lb. 700000000 Lb. 800000000 Lb. 900000000 Lb. 1000000000 Lb. 1200000000 Lb. 1500000000 Lb. 2000000000 Lb. 2500000000 Lb. 3000000000 Lb. 3500000000 Lb. 4000000000 Lb. 4500000000 Lb. 5000000000 Lb. 6000000000 Lb. 7000000000 Lb. 8000000000 Lb. 9000000000 Lb. 10000000000 Lb. 12000000000 Lb. 15000000000 Lb. 20000000000 Lb. 25000000000 Lb. 30000000000 Lb. 35000000000 Lb. 40000000000 Lb. 45000000000 Lb. 50000000000 Lb. 60000000000 Lb. 70000000000 Lb. 80000000000 Lb. 90000000000 Lb. 100000000000 Lb. 120000000000 Lb. 150000000000 Lb. 200000000000 Lb. 250000000000 Lb. 300000000000 Lb. 350000000000 Lb. 400000000000 Lb. 450000000000 Lb. 500000000000 Lb. 600000000000 Lb. 700000000000 Lb. 800000000000 Lb. 900000000000 Lb. 1000000000000 Lb. 1200000000000 Lb. 1500000000000 Lb. 2000000000000 Lb. 2500000000000 Lb. 3000000000000 Lb. 3500000000000 Lb. 4000000000000 Lb. 4500000000000 Lb. 5000000000000 Lb. 6000000000000 Lb. 7000000000000 Lb. 8000000000000 Lb. 9000000000000 Lb. 10000000000000 Lb. 12000000000000 Lb. 15000000000000 Lb. 20000000000000 Lb. 25000000000000 Lb. 30000000000000 Lb. 35000000000000 Lb. 40000000000000 Lb. 45000000000000 Lb. 50000000000000 Lb. 60000000000000 Lb. 70000000000000 Lb. 80000000000000 Lb. 90000000000000 Lb. 100000000000000 Lb. 120000000000000 Lb. 150000000000000 Lb. 200000000000000 Lb. 250000000000000 Lb. 300000000000000 Lb. 350000000000000 Lb. 400000000000000 Lb. 450000000000000 Lb. 500000000000000 Lb. 600000000000000 Lb. 700000000000000 Lb. 800000000000000 Lb. 900000000000000 Lb. 1000000000000000 Lb. 1200000000000000 Lb. 1500000000000000 Lb. 2000000000000000 Lb. 2500000000000000 Lb. 3000000000000000 Lb. 3500000000000000 Lb. 4000000000000000 Lb. 4500000000000000 Lb. 5000000000000000 Lb. 6000000000000000 Lb. 7000000000000000 Lb. 8000000000000000 Lb. 9000000000000000 Lb. 10000000000000000 Lb. 12000000000000000 Lb. 15000000000000000 Lb. 20000000000000000 Lb. 25000000000000000 Lb. 30000000000000000 Lb. 35000000000000000 Lb. 40000000000000000 Lb. 45000000000000000 Lb. 50000000000000000 Lb. 60000000000000000 Lb. 70000000000000000 Lb. 80000000000000000 Lb. 90000000000000000 Lb. 100000000000000000 Lb. 120000000000000000 Lb. 150000000000000000 Lb. 200000000000000000 Lb. 250000000000000000 Lb. 300000000000000000 Lb. 350000000000000000 Lb. 400000000000000000 Lb. 450000000000000000 Lb. 500000000000000000 Lb. 600000000000000000 Lb. 700000000000000000 Lb. 800000000000000000 Lb. 900000000000000000 Lb. 1000000000000000000 Lb. 1200000000000000000 Lb. 1500000000000000000 Lb. 2000000000000000000 Lb. 2500000000000000000 Lb. 3000000000000000000 Lb. 3500000000000000000 Lb. 4000000000000000000 Lb. 4500000000000000000 Lb. 5000000000000000000 Lb. 6000000000000000000 Lb. 7000000000000000000 Lb. 8000000000000000000 Lb. 9000000000000000000 Lb. 10000000000000000000 Lb. 12000000000000000000 Lb. 15000000000000000000 Lb. 20000000000000000000 Lb. 25000000000000000000 Lb. 30000000000000000000 Lb. 35000000000000000000 Lb. 40000000000000000000 Lb. 45000000000000000000 Lb. 50000000000000000000 Lb. 60000000000000000000 Lb. 70000000000000000000 Lb. 80000000000000000000 Lb. 90000000000000000000 Lb. 100000000000000000000 Lb. 120000000000000000000 Lb. 150000000000000000000 Lb. 200000000000000000000 Lb. 250000000000000000000 Lb. 300000000000000000000 Lb. 350000000000000000000 Lb. 400000000000000000000 Lb. 450000000000000000000 Lb. 500000000000000000000 Lb. 600000000000000000000 Lb. 700000000000000000000 Lb. 800000000000000000000 Lb. 900000000000000000000 Lb. 1000000000000000000000 Lb. 1200000000000000000000 Lb. 1500000000000000000000 Lb. 2000000000000000000000 Lb. 2500000000000000000000 Lb. 3000000000000000000000 Lb. 35000000

